

U. S. TRANSPORT DEFEATS U-BOATS

TRIPLE VICTORY
OVER U-BOATS

Attacked by Three Sea-Raiders
at Same Time Transport
Whips All.

CREWS ARRIVE AT PORT

Former Big Hamburg-American
Liner Object Special Effort
of Germans.

(International News Service.)
An Atlantic Port, June 11.—News was brought here today of a triple victory scored over German U-boats by a United States transport on May 30—a grand Memorial day celebration. News of the transport's victory was obtained from members of its crew on arrival here.

The deadly fire by naval gun crews aboard the transport sank one U-boat, drove away a second and crippled a third so that it was speedily captured by the transport's destroyer convoy.

That was on the transport's last eastward trip. On its return trip it was attacked by more submarines, but drove them off.

The transport was formerly a big Hamburg-American liner. U-boat commanders, according to foreign cables, have been urged to "get" the ship if possible.

The manner in which the transport was attacked by three "sea raiders" at once on this eastward trip and by others on its return trip showed that the submarine was making an especial drive against this vessel.

BERT LONG GETS
LIFE SENTENCE

Former Ooltewah Man Con-
victed of Murder of Earl L.
Charles, Soldier.

Bert Long, on trial in federal court at Rome, Ga., since Monday, charged with the murder of Private Earl L. Charles at Fort Oglethorpe, was found guilty on Tuesday afternoon of first-degree murder. The jury only deliberated ten or twelve minutes before reporting and recommending that the extreme penalty not be administered. Long received the verdict in the same calm manner that has characterized him during the trial. No action was taken in regard to Thomas Carden, alleged accomplice in the crime, who turned state's evidence. Carden will come back to Chattanooga Tuesday night with Deputy Sheriff C. A. Baker, who has been attending the trial. Long will be taken on Tuesday night to the penitentiary at Atlanta.

DOOM NEAR FOR GERMANS;
U. S. PLANS MATERIALIZE

Largest and Greatest Scheme
of Communication Ever Used
in Warfare Nearly Complete.

(Associated Press.)
London, June 11.—What the American forces have accomplished in France during the first eleven months of their participation in the war is described in an authorized dispatch from a special correspondent of the Times. The Americans, the writer says, are rapidly completing the longest and greatest scheme of communication ever used in warfare.

"After a fortnight of solid travel," he continues, "I am convinced that what the Americans have accomplished will rank in history as one of the greatest achievements of the war. For instance, out of the waste lands adjacent to an old French port they have constructed a splendid line of modern docks where ships are daily discharging men, war material, cars and machinery. A huge new warehouse system at this point is nearing completion in addition to the motor parks, cold storage plants and railway yards with tracks aggregating 250 miles in length. In the car assembling shops steel cars are being put together at the rate of a complete train each day.

20,000-Bed Hospital Under Way.
"Work is proceeding rapidly on a new 20,000-bed hospital, the largest yet to be constructed. There also are an immense artillery camp and a remount camp, where I saw several thousand horses.

"These past schemes are being so well worked out that they are capable of almost unlimited expansion, which will be most important in pooling the allied effort, for the American base ports may easily become the main reserve centers for distributing supplies to rail heads everywhere on the front. The conditions were the same along the hundreds of miles of American communication I visited."

In an accompanying editorial the Times says:

"The German knows his doom is drawing near. He is well aware of what the intervention of America means for him. When American preparations in France are complete the superiority of numbers, the enemy's only advantage in the field, will be gone, and the world will be in sight of a real peace."

DESTROYERS CHASE GERMAN U-BOATS IN THE ATLANTIC

GERMAN SUBMARINE
SUNK BY OCEAN LINER

Fire From Ship Sends Diver to Bottom—Two
Other Destroyers Probably Sent to Davy
Jones' Locker.

(By Fred J. Wilson, General Manager
of the International News Service.)

An Atlantic Port, June 11.—Certain destruction of one German submarine and the probable sinking of two more by allied destroyers escorting her, was reported by the captain of a big liner which reached this port today after a voyage crowded with events as thrilling as any met with on the high seas since the Germans first began their midsea murder. The U-boat surely accounted for was sunk by gun fire from the liner after an attempt to ram the diver had missed by a bare six feet.

One other submarine is believed to have been shattered by a destroyer's depth charge by the liner and the third within two hours after.

Naval regulations forbid naming the ship which sunk the diver with her guns, or the naming of the destroyers, but the captain of the liner, after persuasion, permitted me to tell the thrilling story of his banner voyage.

When our liner, with several other large steamers, left its home port for America it was evident that trouble from U-boats was expected, for as we steamed out of port six grim, black destroyers, three on a side, formed its lines to guard us from attack. Not a minute later the big ship veered, and I really felt that the Germans would dare assault us, but bright afternoon passed as usual on shipboard, jests about the divers being general enough.

We got our first taste of sea perils that evening. Dinner was served at 7 o'clock and all hands were at the table when a terrific boom rang out and the ship quivered from stem to stern.

With one pulse every passenger jumped to his feet, but the ship's officer simply held up his hand, saying quietly "it's a depth bomb, probably a destroyer has got one." They all sat down again.

Later we learned that the rear-most destroyer on the port side had sighted the periscope, hoisted his danger signal, dashed forward at lightning speed over the exact spot where the submarine was seen and dropped a depth bomb of the extremely effective sort, which has nearly settled the submarine peril.

Officers of the liner and submarine hunters who were on board were all confident that one U-boat would be derided no more. Injunctions by officers of the ship to close to our life preservers were heeded after the first brush. Every one on board sensed his real danger and many an eye was unclouded through the long hours of the night. But always to port and starboard the grim destroyers kept their watch over their big convoy of liners while all steadily zig-zagged their way towards the west.

Along towards midnight a fog closed in thick and woolly and then the occasional roar of the steamer's whistle and answering roars from the other liners showed that the vessels were still in their appointed positions. But no sound came from the destroyers. They watched.

With the break of day the high fog was blown away, and then it was seen our liner was alone, plunging steadily along through a sea on which a dense blanket of mist still lay to the height of about twenty feet. High on the bridge our captain, his mate and the lookout scanned the water through the mist which rolled about us and at just about 8:30 a.m. action began when a lookout sang out: "Something ahead, sir, two points on the starboard bow."

Instantly every gun on the bridge was turned on the "something" and each pair of eyes tried to make out her outline through the fog. At first the outline of the vessel as she lay partly clouded by the low lying mist, suggested a fishing vessel, but as the big liner swept along the conning tower and two periscopes of the German were discerned.

Then was the time for quick decision. It was fight or run. Our captain hesitated not an instant. "We will run her down," he said, and threw his wheel to starboard, while the submarine, which evidently had seen us, was seen to get under way.

Right on through the fog drove the

big ship. "We've got her," said the captain as his bow hung right over the diver's hull, but he was just a second too late, and as the ship plowed by within six feet of the foe those on the bridge could plainly hear the chug, chug, chug of the diver's engine, and her fo'c'l watch, leaning over the rail, looked right down on the decks of the submarine as she swept along the side of the big ship with her stern towards the liner and her bow outwards at an angle of about thirty degrees.

By the following morning the convoy of liners had separated, each one running "on her own" for her destined point. That danger was passed. For some days all went peacefully, then the wireless crackled the news that German undersea raiders were active off the American coast and again there was tension until Yankee seaplanes loomed up through the mist. No sight was ever more welcome than a group of American warships met with near shore and when a big dirigible shot out of the low lying clouds and took station over the main mast the last sigh of relief was drawn.

This morning came the crowded harbor and for once, at least, the Germans had failed.

"If she has stern torpedo tubes, we're gone," thought the captain as he quickly he changed his plan, throwing his wheel hard to port to bring his amidships howitzer and his second till the big ship veered. The diver, partly submerged, came abreast of the amidship. She was bare seventy yards away.

"Give her a cylinder quick," yelled an officer who had sped down the boat deck. An instant later the roar of the big gun rang out and its concussion rocked the ship as its huge depth bomb sped on its way. Just thirty seconds later the stern gun fired at about 100 feet and the shock was seen to strike, just at the base of the diver's conning tower. Instantly there was a terrific explosion, a great burst of smoke and flame. When it cleared away the submarine was gone.

"Are you confident we got her?" I asked the captain.

"Confident," he replied. "I saw the explosion clearly from the bridge. You can be sure she's gone. Now you see how we must watch. Undoubtedly the sub was up before we could be sure what she was. Had we not seen her for one minute more, it is pretty sure you would have had to swim," and he smiled grimly.

"Of course we are all proud and glad we got her, but don't forget there is credit for anyone, most of it should go to my mates and lookout, whose quick eyes gave us the time to maneuver for victory."

Comparatively few of the passengers were on deck when the action came. One of them was a famous commander of one of the allied navies, who for three years has hunted and destroyed submarines and on whose head it is reported Germany has set a price. I asked him if he was sure the submarine was sunk. He is a man of few words and he would say was:

"I saw it just like the captain, and my view is just the same as his."

Another passenger who saw the battle was J. G. Walters, of London. He was standing on the deck immediately above the howitzer when the submarine came racing alongside of the ship. "My first knowledge came," he said, "when I heard feet pattering along the deck above me and a voice called, 'Give her a cylinder quick.'"

"Instantly the howitzer crashed almost under my feet. I took one look over the side and there was the submarine less than 100 yards away. I didn't look again."

"I thought of my wife and children and started for a lifebelt quick. I don't think there is any doubt we got her as at the range the gunners simply couldn't miss."

Less than an hour later, the fog having cleared away, the convoy had assembled and once again the destroyers were on guard. It was just 10 o'clock when the third destroyer on the portside ran up her signal "submarine in sight," and watchers from our ship saw her leap ahead at racing speed.

FOE HURLED BACK
ON LONG FRONT

German Push Between Montdidier and Noyon Continues
With Unlessened Vigor.

With the British Army in France, June 11.—Further improvement in the British battle front just north of the River Somme, between Sailly-Laurette and Morlancourt, was achieved last night by a comparatively small but highly successful attack made by soldiers from Australia. Driving forward along the ridge of high ground which runs east and west below Morlancourt, the Australians forced the enemy back for a distance of about 750 yards on a considerable front. Two German officers and 231 of other ranks were made prisoner. Twenty-one machine guns and a trench mortar were captured.

British troops also carried out several satisfactory raids at various points along the front.

Paris, June 11.—The German drive between Montdidier and Noyon continued unrelentingly last night, says today's official report. On their left the French offered effective resistance. They recaptured the village of Mery.

The principal German effort was directed against the center. Attacking with heavy forces the enemy drove back the French as far as the region of the Aronde river, but by a brilliant counter-attack the French hurled back the enemy all along this front and re-established their line south of Belloy, at St. Maur, south of Marquise, and at Vandeleucourt.

On their right the French engaged in violent combats with large forces concentrated by the enemy, who was able to gain ground. The French withdrew their line to the west and south of Ribecourt.

The statement follows: "Late yesterday and in the night the Germans continued to exert pressure in the direction of Estrees-St. Denis and Ribecourt."

"On our left our resistance was effective. The Germans were able to capture neither Le Ployron nor Corcelles. The village of Mery was recaptured by the French at 10 o'clock last night."

"The principal effort of the Germans was exerted along the front of Belloy and Marquise. By a powerful attack, delivered with a great number of effectives, the enemy succeeded in driving back the French to the vicinity of the Aronde river, but, by a magnificent return offensive, French troops hurled back the enemy all along this front, re-establishing their positions in a line south of Belloy at St. Maur, south of Marquise and at Vandeleucourt."

"On the right the French engaged in violent struggles in the wood north of Deslincourt. The Germans, who had concentrated very heavy forces in this region, were able to reach Antoval, compelling the French troops to withdraw their line of resistance to the west and south of Ribecourt."

Russia Appeals to U. S.
And Allies to Send Troops to
Repel German Invaders.

(Associated Press.)
Washington, June 11.—An appeal to the United States and the allies to send an expeditionary force to Russia to repel the German invaders, forwarded by the central committee of the cadet party in Russia, was transmitted to the state department today by the Russian embassy. It is asked that the expedition, if sent, be put under international control to guarantee the rights of Russia.

HUN OFFENSIVE
NOT SLACKENING

French Resistance Desperate in
Face of Thirty German
Divisions.

(By Gordon Knox.)
With the French Army, June 11.—The German offensive is continuing energetically and further occupation of French soil is contemplated with some anxiety.

French resistance is desperate. But it is estimated, they are confronted with thirty divisions (360,000 men).

The French, in their counter-attacks, find heaps of dead, which retard the advance.

After fourteen attacks Mt. Fleumont has been invested.

So far as the new German offensive has developed there is every reason for the allies to feel absolute confidence. Despite the most strenuous efforts the Germans have succeeded in pressing back the French line at only one point—Ressons-Sur-Matz (between nine and ten miles northwest of Compiègne).

This constitutes a marked departure in precedent for the previous German drives invariably succeeded in their initial stages, by bringing such pressure to bear as to make it necessary for the allies to withdraw to positions organized in the rear.

French troops again put up heroic resistance and it has been possible for the artillery to render efficient co-operation and punish the advancing German ranks before they were able to reach the French lines.

On June 6 they made an attack, capturing certain German machine guns. They sustained some losses, but were under heavy bombardment.

The enemy evidently fears for the safety of Chateau Thierry, as he has been bombarding the Syracuse brigade continuously.

U. S. MARINES
EXTEND GAINS

"Devil Hounds," as Germans
Call Them, Advance, Taking
Two Hun Minenwerfers.

HEAVY LOSSES INFLICTED
Maj. Edward Cole Led Marines
in Gallant Charge Through
Heavy Artillery Fire.

(By Bert Ford, International News
Service Staff Correspondent.)

With the American Army at the Marne, June 10 (Night).—The United States Marines (or the "Devil Hounds," as the Germans now call them on account of their fierce fighting qualities) have again extended their gains northwest of Chateau Thierry, storming nearly all of Belleau wood, advancing their lines over half a mile and capturing two German minenwerfers, the largest pieces they have yet taken.

The success was gained by the First battalion of the Sixth Marines. The attack was delivered at 4 o'clock this morning. As the Americans went forward they surrounded a group of about a dozen machine guns, but did not take the crew prisoners. Heavy losses were inflicted upon the enemy.

Maj. Edward Cole led in the attack. The Marines advanced over a front less than half a mile wide, storming a hill and thrusting the Germans from the northern horn of the wood.

The Americans had to advance through heavy artillery fire and the Germans sprinkled the fighting field deliberately with gas shells. High explosives tore up the ground, but could not deter the soldiers of the sea in their forward plunge.

Maj. Cole had previously captured single handed half a dozen straggling German prisoners.

The "Syracuse brigade," composed of the Ninth and Twenty-third Infantry, recruited up-state, New York, is holding the point on the battle front nearest to Paris astride the main road from Chateau Thierry to Paris.

This is the second time this most important position has been entrusted to the Syracuse brigade, as on May 23, while the crown prince was still forging ahead, they were given a position to defend the right flank of the main line.

On June 6 they made an attack, capturing certain German machine guns. They sustained some losses, but were under heavy bombardment.

The enemy evidently fears for the safety of Chateau Thierry, as he has been bombarding the Syracuse brigade continuously.

GAIN HALF MILE
EAST OF AMIENS

Tommies Extend Front South
Morlancourt, Taking 233
German Prisoners.

GUNS ACTIVE ON U. S. LINE

Long - Distance Bombardment
of Paris Resumed—Two
Fatalities.

(Associated Press.)

London, June 11.—The British last night carried out an operation in the region east of Amiens by which their line south of Morla court was advanced a half mile on a front of a mile and a half, the war office announced today. Two hundred and thirty-three prisoners were taken.

The statement reads: "Last night another minor operation was undertaken, with complete success, by Australian troops in the region of Morlancourt. The line south of the village has been advanced to the depth of nearly half a mile on a front of over a mile and a half, and 233 prisoners, twenty-one machine guns and a trench mortar were captured by us."

(Morlancourt lies between three and four miles south of Albert and fourteen miles northeast of Amiens.)

Terrain Offers Obstacles.
(Associated Press.)

With the French Army in France, June 11.—(Morning).—The difficulties confronting the enemy are very great in the nature of the country he has now entered in his new drive. The terrain comprises sharp hills, deep valleys and thick woods. Where his most pronounced progress has been made in the center of the battlefield, the ground forms a sort of hollow through which runs the main road from Senlis to Roye and the Compiègne-Roye railroad.

Two Killed in Paris.
(Associated Press.)
Paris, June 11.—The long distance bombardment of Paris was resumed this morning.

Two persons were killed and nine wounded by the enemy's bombardment, according to the Eclair.

On American Front.
(Associated Press.)

With the American Army in France, June 10.—On the American front northwest of Toul, the artillery fire was fairly heavy last night and today. There has been normal aerial activity.

WOMAN CARRYING SUPPER
TO SLACKERS GAVE CLUE

Men Hiding in Swamp Arrested—Taken to Gadsden to Avoid Mob.

(Associated Press.)
Albertville, Ala., June 11.—Wesley Wright and two other alleged slackers, or deserters, members of the band who shot and seriously wounded Sheriff John Lewis, of Macon county, Saturday night, were caught in a swamp nine miles from here Monday afternoon by a posse, according to reports received here. The men have been taken to Gadsden to avoid any possible violence.

A woman carrying supper to the men is said to have given the officers a clue as to their hiding place. After being located, the men surrendered on condition that they would not be shot when they came out. Five arrests have been made in connection with the affair. Wright is alleged to be the one who shot Sheriff Lewis.

Gov. Dorsey Proposes
Linking Ocean and Gulf

(Associated Press.)
St. Marys, Ga., June 11.—Gov. Dorsey, of Georgia, today outlined to a gathering of state officials from Georgia and Florida and prominent men from other sections the proposed plan for linking the Atlantic with the gulf by an inland canal from St. Marys, Ga., to St. Marks, Fla.

BOSTON POSTMASTER
AERIAL PASSENGER

Boston, June 11.—The Boston-Saturday mail started on its first return trip to New York today with Postmaster Wm. F. Murray, of Boston, as passenger.

The Curtis biplane was in charge of aviator Lieut. Torrey H. Webb.

HUGE GOVERNMENT PLANTS
DOUBLE AMERICA'S POWDER

Hundred Million Dollar Munitions Mills Start Ahead of Time to Whip Hun.

(Associated Press.)

Washington, June 11.—Operation of the government's new powder plant near Charleston, W. Va., was begun today, two months ahead of schedule. The Nashville (Tenn.) plant started a week ago. The two plants cost \$120,000,000 and officials say they will give the government a powder production equal to the capacity of all other American plants combined.